OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS. PASES, CUPS, AND JARS OF ARTISTIC

FURM AND DECORATION. Continuation of the American Art Associa-tion's Sale-James A. Garland Gets the Gen of the Collection, a Biss and White Hawthorn Ginger Jar, for 88,650,

Yesterday's session of the American Art Association sale was devoted to Chinese porce-lains, in which the collection is particularly rich. During the five years which Mr. Robertson spent in China and Japan collecting art treasures he made a special study of the por celains, and obtained a large number of valuable antiques by makers of renown, as well as many of the best specimens of modern work. His old porcelains represented the famous dynasties of several centuries ago. Some pieces purchased a number of years ago, when their rarity was not known, have lain in storage since, gathering value with age. This was particularly true of some of the blue and white orcelains sold yesterday. When first brought to this country they would not have fetched a tithe of the price they commanded at the sale. As it was, one of these porcelains brought the highest price ever paid for a blue and white at an auction sale.
A hundred and fifty-two objects were offered

and much spirit was developed. The attend-ance included a number of well known collectors and dealers buying for collectors. The bidding was often lively, and the prices on the whole were fully what could be expected at a public auction. The receipts amounted to \$8,760. The articles offered were chiefly cups. bottles, vases, censers, jars, and bowls, and most of them were very small.

The sale began with the offering of fifty-one cabinet objects. The first to occasion special interest was a small square box with a raised gold design in archaic character on a It dated from the last century, and sold for

\$52.50. A conser of

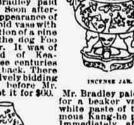
recent times, with a floral design in low relief, covered with celadon, fetched \$33. The
most beautiful of these cabinet objects was a
small cylindrical incense aron three foot which
bore the gold seal mark of Kien-long. Its appearance made a stir, and C. Palmer, a Connecticut collector, got it for \$70, but not without a struggle. Mr. Palmer was a ready buyer
of these cabinet objects, as were George Cole.
E. Bradley. Louis Werthelmber, S. N. Nickerson, and others. There were a score of women
present, and several of them were eager bidders throughout the sale.

The blue and whites were offered next.
There were forty-eight places, not to separate

dera throughout the sale.

The blue and whites were offered next.
There were forty-eight pieces, not to separate pairs and sets. They occasioned a general interest and good prices ruled. The pieces were principally vases and jars and some were of large size. Several new buyers now made their presence known. Among them were Duveon Bros., buying for James A. Garland, Mra. Einstein. Mr. Hudson, Mr. Rhinelander, A. D. Vorce of Hartford, Mr. Graham, and T. B. Clarke.

The first of the blue and whites to be offered was the incense jar here represented. There were several bidders, and Mr. Bradley paid \$26 for it. Soon afterward the appearance of a small ovoid vase with the decoration of a cine tree and the dog Foo made a stir. It was of the period of Kaalsing, three centuries and a half, back. There was some lively bidding over this hefore Mr.
Hudson got it for \$00. Mr. Bradley paid \$130 over this hefore Mr.



and a half linck. There was some lively bidding over this before Mr. Hudson got it for \$00.

Mr. Bradley paid \$130 for a beaker vase in white pasts of the famous Kang-he period. Immediately after a beautiful white cyline drical vase, with orange peel surface and three goats upon the front. Aroused a lively contest. Mr. Palmer paid \$225 for it. When the hawthorn iars of the Khang-he period began to appear upon the auction table there was a perceptible increase of interest.

The first was lev. Inches high. The bids passed rapidly, and Mr. Bradley finally got it for \$125. The next was smaller, but of more brilliant hue and inda noxidized silver cover. with chrysanthemums in relief, it brought \$40. And one 5% inches high was knocked down to Mr. Hudson for \$50. Mr. Rhinelander also bought one for \$50.

Several minor objects were next disposed of, to afford a breathing space before the introduction of the gem of the collection. This was the hawthorn ginger jar shown in the cut. Mr. Rob bortson bought it years ago in China knowing it to be valuable, but not suspecting the unique place it would eventually assume among antique blue and whites, if has remained packed as well as to thetelicacy of tint and the surpassing work manship which it exhibits. The part is the inches high and \$8; inches in diameter. It is a deep and brilliant blue in tint, delicately clouded. The branches were gracefully disposed, and the glowing white prune blossom appeared in relief. It stood upon a teakwood stand.

Auctioneer Kirby asked for an opening bid of \$2,000. It was started at half the figure. Some one else said \$1,500, and the price ran up by hundreds to \$2,000. At least six collectors had come to the sale with the purpose of obtaining the jar if it could be got for \$2,000 or less. They now drooped out, but several enger indeers were left. The price ran up \$500 more by hundreds to \$2,000. At least six collectors had come to the sale with the purpose of obtaining the jar if it could be got for \$2,000 or less. They now dropped out the for



brought \$300 and went to Mr. Bradley. Immediately after a tall hawthorn with a cover was put up. It was 17% inches high and 10% inches in diameter. The cover was slightly mended in gold lacquer. This was regarded as an unusually valuable specimen and garded as an unusually valuable specimen and occasioned a not her lively contest. A. D. Vorce of Hartford, got it for \$525. Mr. Vorce also bought the mate to this jar, paying \$475 for it. for it. Several other haw-

also bought the mate to this just, paying 57% for it.

Sevaral other haw there were sold. Sevaral other was a sold. The several other was the paying the sold mer that they carried a slung shot, mr. Wetherboe bought a beaker vas of the same price. The crackled jar for the same price. The Clarke got a fine small ginger jar for \$10.0 and Mr. Rhinelander bought one of the same size of the same size

ALGER'S FERBLE BOOM. As a Caudidate for the Numbeation He !

Not Considered Seriously. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 12.—The Republican State Covention to elect four delegates at large to the National Convention is to be held in Detroit on Thursday, and on that occasion Gen. Alger, as Presidential candidate, will, for all practical purposes, disappear from view. He has been playing about the most lonesome favorite son act that Michigan or any other State has ever known, and if his name be mentioned in the State Convention it will be perfunctory and meaningless. The delegates to the convention are Postmasters and Federal employees, and the four delegates at large will be like the district delegates that have been elected-willing to give Algera com-plimentary vote if he demands it in the

Minneapolis Convention, but firmly resolved that this complimentary vote shall not interfere with the nomination of their first choice. Four years ago Gen. Alger, by the liberal expenditure of money in the State and by sending paid boomers into every county, suc eeded in working up considerable enthusiasm in the State over which he presided as lovernor for one consecutive term on a plurality of 3,200. Money, love, and frantic appeals to State pride this year have failed to arouse any interest or enthusiasm for the De-troit millionaire, and his aspirations have been looked upon as a joke more than any-thing serious. In the Kent County Convention in this city, where he lived formerly, not a word was said during the entire session, and the Alger contingent in the Convention was squelched in the election of delegate at large to the State Convention by a vote of 20 to 0.

The Republican newspapers in the State have discouraged the Alger sentiment, and in so doing have only reflected the opinions of the good Republicans. The Allegan Gairtle

so doing have only reflected the opinions of the good Republicans. The Allegan fairfle, one of the most influential Republican week-lies in the State, has made a lively campaign against the millionaire. Two months ago, soon after Alger's boom was freshly launched for the second time, commenting on The Nex's expose of his army record the travelted evoted a two-column editorial to ridculing the Alger boom. Among other things it said:

Mr. Alger is not a popular man even in Michigan, despite the extravagant claims of Machigan the spite the extravagant claims of Machigan the said:

Mr. Alger is not a popular man even in Michigan, despite the extravagant claims of Machigan the first of the said of faiterers, who surrounded him and made him seed that he was a man of phenomenat ability, whem the poople were disressfully anxious to honor. He boasted of the great majority he would receive and propheded him seed that his vote was 1.820 less than Haine's but he was from 1,000 to over 2.000 votes behind every man on the State itekst. But, they say, he is now better known and better liked. He is indeed better known, but the creamathness which make him so are not such as increase the public liking for any man. He is known as the ruling spirit in that pattern of monopoly, the rule of the such as the ruling spirit in that pattern of monopoly, the rule of the such as the ruling spirit in that pattern of monopoly, the rule of the such as a such as a

Last week the Gazette delivered another proadelde, saying: the decoration of a nine tree and the dog Foo made a stir. It was of the period of Kentrain, three centuries and a half back. There was some lively bidding over this before Mr. Herses Jan. Hudson got it for \$00. Mr. Bradley paid \$130 for a beaker vase in white pasts of the period. Standard Republics of the period of Kentrain and the place of the delinear the midrain temperature was some lively bidding over this before Mr. Mr. Bradley paid \$130 for a beaker vase in White pasts of the period Journal, stanchir Republics of the Detroit Journal, stanchir Republics of the Detroit Journal, stanchir Republics of the Detroit Journal of the period another delivered another was in the decision of the State. He preferred at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan should have the place. It was his dislocative that Michigan at the tindipant removal of his portrait from Michigan's legislative balls while the Legislature was in session, and there was not always loyal to his State. He preferred at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the discount of the trading of Mr. Alger was not always loyal to his State. He preferred at the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term that Michigan at the discount of the thid michigan at the state of the discount of the thid michigan at the state of the discount of the thid michigan at the state of the discount of the thid michigan at the michigan at th not one member but agreed to this mark of sore displeasure. "Loyalty to Memban" is a feeble and funny plea to make for Mr. Alger as a secter for office.

The Detroit Journal, stancialy Republican, has for two months thrown cold water on the Alger boom, although not openly another missed it. The Kalamuzoo Telegraph, published at the home of Congressman Burrows, and the Grand Rapids Lagie, the organ of the party in tils part of the State, have excantiated on Mr. Harrison's record as President, but not a word has been said for Alger. The Saginaw Herald has been too busy booming Harrison for a second term to give Alger's aspirations much attention. The Lansing Republican and the Charlotte Republican have advocated Harrison's renomination. The attitude of the Republican press of the State explains in part the coldness with which Alger's lofty ambition has been received, and the natural good sense of the people has done the rest. At most Alger will have only a small part of the Michigan delegation at his back in the Minneapolis Convention, but Alger has the hallucination that he really is in the race so firmly fixed upon him that he will continue to consider himself a candidate as long as there is a colored delegate left in the markot, and the delusion has been worth a pot of money to the flatterers who have surrounded him.

The State Convention will, in a measure, put Alger out of his misery for a while, but he will not subside entirely until after the National Convention, and then the self-respecting Republicans of the State will be glad.

STRANGE STORY OF ARSON. In There on Organized Gang that Helps

Two days after fire wrecked the rooms of John Gottlieb Steinbrenner on the top floor of 129 Meserole street, Williamsburgh, on March 29. Bertha Schiebel, who lives with her parents on the ground floor, found two bladders half filled with kerosene oil and other evidences that the fire was of incendiary origin. Detec tive Campbell arrested Steinbrenner, who de-clared that he knew nothing of the fire, and hat he and his wife and three children were visiting friends when it occurred. His furni ure, appraised by the police and Fire Marshal at \$50, was insured for \$400. The firemen had discovered nothing unusual about the fire and had reported its origin unknown.

Justice Goetting sent Steinbrenner to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Or Thursday last the prisoner signed a statement In the presence of Fire Marshal Lewis and of some of the jail officials, in which he says:

"The premises were set on fire with a volatila combustivis held in a kind of bladder, with a fuse attached, and gunpowder surrounded said fuse held in a kind of bladder, with a fuse attached, and gunpowder surrounded said fuse held in a kind of bladder, with a fuse attached, and gunpowder surrounded said fuse held in prevent the powder from being separated, then some large brown paper folded was used to start the fire.

"All these things were shown to me at my apartments on Monday, March 25, by Herman Albrecht in the presence of my wife. This Herman Albrecht had agreed with me on Monday, March 28, in my apartments, 29 Meserolo street, in presence of my wile, to set fire to my house and contents, for which I was to pay him \$50 just as soon as I collected mysinsurance loss. He told me he had a friend who had already set places on fire and who prepared all the ingredients used by them in firing places. He further told me that he was an assistant to the other man. He also told me that he was an Anarchist, and that if I ever said a word to any person I would have to die, as they kept polson under their finger nails, and if they scratched anybody it was certain death. He also told me that they carried a slung shot, knife, and revolver, to protect themselves in case of trouble. After this I gave them a dupilicate key of my rooms. The rest is known to the public."

Mrs. Steinbrenner, when her husband's confession was shown to her, said it was true, and that she had begged him not to have anything in the presence of Fire Marshal Lewis and of some of the jail officials, in which he says:

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

MR. CHANDLER ARGUES AGAINST THE POPULAR ELECTION OF BENATORS.

And Proposes Another Way of Keeping Millionnires Out of the Senate-Prospect of a Large Reduction of the Treasury's Clerical Force-Attorney-General Miller Again Talked of for Supreme Court Judge-A Covernment Building Designed to Withstand College Rusben,

WASHINGTON, April 12.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler called up Mr. Palmer's resolu-tions in regard to the election of United States Senators by the people, and spoke against their adoption. One objection was that the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution would extend the Federal power over popular elections in the States to an extent which the Constitution did not now permit, and it would involve the passage of a Federal election law, which was not so alarming to him (Mr. Chandler) as it would be to Senators on the other side. If this amendment were adopted it was almost certain to be followed by amendments for the choice of President and Vice-President by the people. When this result was reached what was there to prevent the State of New York, for instance, from fraudulently swelling its vote 50,000 or 100,000, so as to overcome the votes of other States? A national election law, he repeated, would be a necessity. Senators, Representatives, President, and Vice-President would be chosen at elections, called by Federal officials, and the count would be made by Federal officials. Did Senators who advocated this amendment contemplate this result? If they did he and others who believed in a Federal election law would certainly expect to be sustained in that movement by many Senators and horresentatives who had bitterly denounced it hitherto. This objection was one
to which he could easily reconcile himselfmore readily, in fact, than to the other objections he desired to state. Therefore as it was
the weakest objection, he put it forward first.
This amendment, if adopted, would be the
first change made in the framework of the
Senate for one hundred years. He referred to
the high character of the Senators who had
sat in the body, and said it was a cowardly way
of dealing with millionaires to adopt a constitutional amendment to keep them out of the
Senate. The assumption was, of course, that
the people would not send millionaires to the
Senate. It was a narrow, partial, and mistaken
remedy. A far better way would be to limit
the wealth of millionaires. He had a proposed
amendment, which, he thought, would be much
more effective. It was:

The excessive accumulation of wealth by individuals and corporations shall not be allowed. Constress may enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and may probable the issue by corporations of
atocks or bonds unless the amounts named therein
have been actually paid into the corporation, and may
prohibit the payment of excessive dividends. [Laughter.] and Representatives who had bitterly de-

prohibit the payment of excessive dividends. (Laughter.)

Mr. Teller remarked that the general complaint was not that these gentlemen had too much money, but that the rest of us had too little. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler replied that here was an amendment which would remedy all that. Here was an amendment which provided that when a man got too rich, so that we were afraid he should break into the Senate, we should take his money away from him. All these enormous fortunes, with, perhaps, one exception, came from watered stocks. If the object of the proposed amendment was, as he supposed it to be, to please the Farmers' Alliance, it would be a good deal better, and probably more agreeable to the Alliance, to deal directly with the rich men and take their fortunes away and not legislate against them in this cowardly way. He suggested still another amendment, which, he said, he should ask the Committee on Privileges and Elections to consider. It was this:

That the President, Vice-President, heads of departments.

other amendment, which, he said, he should ask the Committee on Privileges and Elections to consider. It was this:
That the President, Vice-President, heads of departments, Schators and Representatives in Congress, Instince of the courts, each within his own judicial circuit or district, and the Postmasters and collectors of revenue shall be elected every two veras at the times and places for electing Representatives in Congress.

Turning to the question of illiteracy, Mr. Chandler declared that municipal suffrage was destroyed in the large cities. Ignorant, degraded, and criminal classes, especially in New York city, controlled. There was coming into this country an enormous influx of foreigners unable to read or write, incapable of understanding our institutions or casting an intelligent ballot, and these foreigners, as soon as they reached our soil, were made voters without regard to the naturalization laws whonever a great political party determined to bring them to the polis. This was the horrible condition of suffrage in America, and instead of undertaking to restore to suffrage purity and honesty Senators were proposing that we should enlarge the plan of popular election and make the first important amendment to the Constitution of the United States when there was no popular demand for such a change, and when there was absolutely no grievance to be remedied.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois replied briefly to Mr. Chandler. Mr. Dawes, before the subject was dropped, said there was just one point upon which he would like information. What was the matter with Lincoln that he could not be elected Senator when Trumbull was?

Mr. Palmer—I can tell you; he was not a Democrat.

Mr. Dawes—Oh, I had a faint recollection Mr. Paimer-I can the period of the period of

The Supervising Architect's office is preparing plans for a rather novel Government building plans for a rather novel Government building to be erected in the pretty little city of Ann Arbor, Mich. The Michigan University is at Ann Arbor, and the new building is to be so constructed as to provide against the periodical "rushes" of the several thousand students. For many years the most serious breaches of the pence the authorities of the university town have had to contend with have been the frequent students rushes, which usually take place in the corridors of the Post Office building in the evening when the boys come to receive their letters. There have been many serious conflicts between the students and the police, many broken leads, and many arrests of youthful offenders. On one occasion a policeman was mained for life and a student killed in an encounter of this kind. The protection for the citizens and the officers of the law which the Government will supply is in the shape of an outer wall of stone around the entire corridor of the main floor of the new Post Office building, with openings at points about ten feet apart, so that the police can drive the students from the corridor at a moment's notice in case of a contemplated rush. The building is the first of its kind to be creeted, and is, therefore, in the nature of an experiment. If successful it may be copied in other college towns. ing to be erected in the pretty little city of

Men who have once been statesmen always covet the honor of appearing on the floor of the Senate chamber when they are in Washington. The rules of admission to the floor are very strict, and it is as much as a doorkeeper's life is worth to admit any person not named in the rules. Several years ago when Gen. Banks was in Washington as a private citizen Senator Hoar attempted to escort him into the chamber and then learned for the first time that there was no provision for the admission of ex-Spenkers. A resolution was soon after adouted adding ex-Spenkers to the list of dignitaries entitled to the honor of admission.

A few days ago ex-Representative Payson of Illinois, now a inwyer in Washington, was at the Capitol and desired to go upon the floor of the Senate. He studied up the rules and a bright idea struck him. He claimed admission under the ex-Speaker clause, on the ground that he had acted as Speaker pro tem by the courtesy of Mr. Reed in the Fifty-second Congress. The doorkeeper was so impressed with the fine distinction made by the ex-Congressman that he admitted him to the floor, and thus the way has opened for the crowding of the Senate chamber by ex-Speakers protom. the Senate chamber when they are in Washing-

Secretary Tracy was overwhelmed to-day with telegrams and calls from Senators and others protesting against the United States steamship Mohican being put in a British dry dock at Esquimault. Commodore Ramsay. Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said to-day that the Mohican was in dock until so informed by her commander, who was doubtless as ignorant of the fact that there was a dry dock at Tacoma as were the officials of the Navy Department. When the Mohican broke her labe keel it was simply a question whether she should return to San Francisco. 800 miles, or proceed to Esquimault. The vessel, of course, put into the nearest port where it was known there was a dock. By this time, Commodore Ramsay said, the vessel had doubtless been repaired, and would proceed on her way north. Esquimauit is 180 miles north of Tacoma. others protesting against the United States

Cabinet officers and Government clerks are alike annoyed at the prospect of a large reduction in the clerical force of the various departments in the near future. The Treasury will be hit the hardest. This department is already beginning to prepare for the condition which will confront it at the heginning of the fiscal year in July, to be occasioned by the sweeping reductions which will be made in the appropriations for clork lifts for the ensuing year. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive The Low Prives for Furniture.

Appropriation bill provides for the payment of those salaries, and the word has been passed down from the Capitoi that Mr. Holman's committee is cutting the appropriations to the hone. The changes which are being made and that are to be made are not confined to the clerks employed in Washington, but extend to the customs, immigration, and other branches of the service throughout the country. One result of this condition is that the Secretary is absolutely besieged by members of the House and Senate demanding that their proteges and appointees be retained. The employees are mustering their 'influence' in full strongth, and there is a constant procession of congressmen through Secretary Foster's office. The Secretary explains that he is not responsible for the condition and is utterly unable to alter it; that if Congress does not provide the salaries he cannot keep the elerks. Each Congressman admits this, but insists that his particular case must be made an exception.

The Ster to-night says:

The Ster to-night says: "The aspirants for the vacant seat on the Supreme bench, and the friends who have "The aspirants for the vacant seat on the Supreme bench, and the friends who have been urging their claims upon the President, are generally disheartened by the impression they get that the office is to go to Attorney General Miller. Mr. Quay has been very anxious to have this place put at his disposal, and it is understood in a general way to be the price he demands for the restoration of the President in his favor. But the impression made upon the minds of those who have talked with Mr. Harrison on the subject of the appointment is that he is determined to appoint Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller has long been anxious to go on the Supreme bench, and every time a vacancy has occurred his name has come up. The suggestion, however, has always excited opposition in the Senate, and the President has been threatened with a failure of conditional in the search in the surfacing his own desires and disappointing Mr. Miller. He has had more vacancies on the Supreme Court bench to fill than have failen to olds are against his having another vacancy during his term. It is, therefore, probable that this will be the last chance to honor Mr. Miller, and it is said that the President's very determined in his purpose, to give him the appointment. The opposition in the Senates will be necessary to overcome it. It is understood that it has been very strongly intimated to the President has as strongly intimated that his action would not be influenced by such a consideration."

At the House end of the Capitol the impres-

At the House end of the Capitol the Impression prevails that the Republicans in the Senate intend to delay final adjournment until Senate intend to delay final adjournment until late in August or September for the purpose of manufacturing political capital to be used in the coming campaign. Thus far they have been unable to add much to their stock in trade, for in all the debates on the silver and tariff questions, the Democrats have scored the greater number of winning points. Representative Sayres of Texas, of the Appropriations Committee, predicts that an adjournment may be reached by the 1st of August, provided the Senate acts promptly on the general appropriation bills. It is expected that the Republicans will endeavor to swell the appropriations in the Senate far beyond the limit fixed by the House in order to justify the action of the "Billion Dollar" Congress. If they will consider the revenues of the Treasury, says Mr. Sayres, they will discover that the receipts of the Government will not permit lavish exponditures.

Representative Washington, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, is anxious that Arizona and New Mexico be admitted to Statehood before the present session closes. The committee has made a favorable report on both bills, and he is now endeavoring to arrange a date upon which they shall receive consideration in the House. The appropriation bills are to have the right of way for the next two weeks, but as soon as they are disposed of Mr. Washington proposes to call up the new State bills for action. He had a consultation with Senator Faulkner to-day on the subject, and the latter, as a member of the Committee on Territories, has promised to deall in his power to expedite the passage of the bills. There was a disposition among the Republicans to postpone action on those bills until the next session, but the opposition has somewhat subsided in view of the fact that the bills, if emacted into law, will not become operative until after the next Presidential election.

A despatch ffrom City Point, Va., says that President Harrison is contemplating the purchase of the Berkely estate near that point, on the James River. The property is now owned by New Yorkers. This is the old Harrison homestead, and it is thought the Irest dent would like to have it again in the family. The rumor of a prespective purchase, however, could not be verified at the Executive Mansion.

Secretary Foster was before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day to set forth bis views on the power possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury to use the \$100,000,000 legal tender gold reserve, or any part of it, for current expenses. He asserted that under the law regulating the Treasury, the Secretary could use at least half the reserve to meet current expenses.

The House passed to-day an Urgent De ficiency bill, appropriating \$1.012.636, includficiency bill, appropriating \$1,012,639, includ-ing \$450,000 to defray the expenses of collect-ing customs and \$100,000 for the Consus Office. The Naval Appropriation bill was con-cidered for two hours in Committee of the Whole, and went over pending discussion on a point of order raised by Mr. Holman against the provision appropriating \$840,000 for a dry dock at Algiers. La.

Mr. Holman received a despatch from Indi-ana to-day announcing that he had been re-nominated for Congress for the eighteenth time. His service in the House has covered a period of thirty-six years. He received con-gratulations from many of his colleagues to-

Mr. Morgan's resolution, calling for infor-mation in regard to the reciprocity arrange-ments with Germany and Hayti, laid over from yestorday, was adopted by the Senate to-

PAIRED OFF AND ELOPED.

Mrs. Baker's Husband and Stepson Rus Away with Her Daughters,

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Mrs. Addie E. Baker of Staunton, Va., arrived in the city last night in search of an eloping family, consisting of a couple of daughters, a husband, and a son. "I have been married to Mr. Baker about four months." said Mrs. Baker. husband died over a year ago, leaving to my two girls and myself a farm of 200 acres and plenty of stock. Mr. Baker had lived near on n rented farm with his grown son. I consented to marry him, and we lived together at my house. My girls are very pretty, and are 18 and 20, respectively. Some time since Mr. Baker insisted on selling the stock and lending the money. The hard times made it so he could get more interest on the money than profit on the stock, he told me. I let him do so. Ho said recently that he must come to Washington to see about a war claim. He suggested that I let him brirg the girls. So the girls and his son came here with him. Last Friday I got a letter from my husband saying I need not look for them; that he was going to marry my daughter Hattle, and his son would marry Amanda. I learned yesterday that he drew all my money out of the bank the day he left, over \$2,300. He can go West with his son. I don't care where. I never thought all the time of his being over fond of Hattle, but I can see now how it was all arranged. n rented farm with his grown son. I consent-

A Fee Goes With Every Certificate. Michael J. McCarty, a truck driver, ran over Michael Scheyer of the firm of Scheyer Brothers, 428 Broadway, restorday morning at Canal and Greene streets. Policeman Cashman arrested McCarty and summoned an ambulance for Scheyer. In the afternoon McCarty was arraigned at the Tombs Court. Policeman Cashman said that he had gone to the Chambers Street Hosp tal and asked the house surgeon for a statement of Scheyer's condition, and the surgeon had refused to give it to him. Philip Scheyer, a brother of the injured man, asked for a certificate, and was told that the law allowed a fee of \$5 for overy formal certificate. The surgeon said that the patient had five or six ribs broken and was in a serious condition, but refused to give a written certificate without the \$5 fee. Justice McMahon remanded McCarty without had if or examination to day, and told the policeman to call once more at the hespital, and if a statement was refused to let him know. man arrested McCarty and summoned an am-

Belegates to Albany. These delegates to the Republican State Convention

Earle, B. Oppenheimer, Adolph Pfeiffer, Henry C. John. on, John Handi, Michael Sperry, Samuel J. Campbell, Son, John Hand, Michael Thomas Luss.
Twenty-third District Frank Raymond, Donald McTenn Henry Grasse, John Ellard, Emil: Labishiner, William T. Ashman, William Johnston, Rollin Tracy, William J. Kent, Hiram Becannon, Edward Dubols, Andrew H. Humpbrey.

BROWN'S SQUEAKLESS SHOES. HAND MADE, with the best materials obtainable, and equal to any custom-made shoes.

\$5.00.

BROWN. 2 Cortland: N. Co. Dec.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall st., N. Y.

CHICAGO'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

It's a \$20,000,000 Pair, Mr. Winston Says, and \$8,000,000 is Needed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.- A special meeting of he House Committee on the Columbian Exposition was held to-day to hear representa-tives of the National and Local Commissions n favor of the passage of the bill appropriat-

ing \$7,500,000 for the Fair. Mr. John Boyd Thatcher, Chairman of the Committee on Awards of the National Comnission, was the first speaker. He read a statement showing that the Committee on Awards needed \$673,568 to carry out its plans, and said that the awards were considered a principal feature of the Exposition, so much so that most of the exhibitors were active competitors for prizes.

Vice-President O'Dell of the local directors

reviewed the reasons of the Local Board for asking for the additional appropriations. It would require seventeen and a half or eighteen million dollars to open the doors. Of the wisdom of the steps taken by the National Commission he did not propose to speak; it was the necessity of the case that confronted the committee. He spoke of the great demand for

the necessity of the case that confronted the committee. He spoke of the great demand for space, and said that the buildings would cover fully three times as much space as did the buildings of the Centennial Exposition.

Vice-President Winston of the local directors made an earnest appeal for the appropriation. The enlargement of the plans of the Exposition, he said, placed every body connected with the Fair in a peculiar position. This was through no fault of their own, but on account of the growth of the times. The Fair had grown to a \$20,000,000 Fair. He did not believe the committee was so lacking in patriotism that it would say: "Cut your Exposition in two; send word to Germany that she can have only one-third the space she was promised; tell France she was invited to participate through mistake." Mr. Winston said the directory must have \$8,000,000 to open the Fair as planned. Chicago, he said, was being called on at all times to meet nopular demands. Only a low weeks ago it started to provide a building for the National Democratic Convention. He would say to the committee frankly that the people of Chicago had reached their limit of voluntary enterprise, and additional funds for the Fair must be secured in some other way. They did not, however, want to make any money on the enterprise.

Mr. Winston then made a proposition in behalf of the local directory, that if Conkress would appropriate the money desired, but was not willing that the ciovernment should become a joint stockholder, the entire debt to the tiovernment would be paid before the stockholders or others interested received a cent, all the gate receipts to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McCreary, a member of the committee.

pose.

Mr. McCreary, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Winston if he made that proposition in behalf of the local directory, and Mr. Winston answered that while the matter had never been formally acted on by the directory he had been nuthorized to make the proposition by the gentlemen composing the delegation before the committee.

The committee will hear President Baker and others to merrow.

The committee will hear President Baker and others to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary Willets of the Agricultural Department Chairman of the Board of Government Exhibits, and Mr. Biekford, Secretary of the Board, were examined to-day by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, charged with investigating the expenditure of money for the Wirlets Fair. They explained what disposition had been made of \$330,000 appropriated for the Government exhibit told of the purposes to which it was intended to apply the \$310,500 appropriated for use next year, and requested the committee to recommend a further appropriation of \$233,500 for the exhibit, thus giving the Government \$1,000,000.

ELDER DUNBAR WANTED. Bishop Haygood of California Asks to Have Pittsburgh's Late Superintendent of Police Him Arrested.

COVINGTON, Ga., April 12.-Emory College, Methodist Episcopal Church South, is just now meditating over the sinful ways of the Roy Edgar Dunbar. Among the students who presented themselves last fall was a youth named Dunbar, the son of an eloquent Presiding Elder on the Pacific coast. So highly did the young man paint the elequence of his fa-therthat an evation awaited the old man when, with his wife, he visited Emory College two weeks ago. The college pulpit was turned over to him, and the ladies of the neighborbood made much of Mrs. Dunbar. A week ago

weeks ago. The conege punps was turned over to him, and the ladies of the neighborhood made much of Mrs. Dunbar. A week ago the comple resumed their journey to New York to consult a specialist in behalf of Mrs. Dunbar. On the very day after their departure came a despatch from Bishop Haygood in Los Angeles, California, ordering the arrest of the couple. A letter has brought the whole story. Twenty-five years ago Dunbar married a girl in Florida. He cloped to Little Bock, Ark., with another woman, and there assumed the name of Seth Burnett. He never married the woman with whom he ran away, but raised another lamily while in Arkansas. Under the name of Burnett he and his wife gained the esteem and the confidence of the good neople of the city. He was admitted to the Conference and preached in Little Bock. Soon however, he became tired of his wife and children and cloped a second time with a Mrs. Henderson, the wife of a neighboring local preacher. This time Burnett went to southern California and again took his real name, that of Dunbar. In Los Angeles he set up a butcher shop and accumulated property. He never married Mrs. Henderson, but she became the mether of the boy that came here to Emory.

He managed to get into the California Conference. He served several prominent churches, and for the past two years has been Presiding Elder. The woman he left in Little Rock, by the aid of the clerry and friends, was able to gather some wague information concerning the Rev. Seth Burnett, but nothing definite could be learned of his whereabouts until a few days ago, when a former neighbor of Burnett of her find. The deserted woman lost no time in tracing up the deserter. The photographs were sent to California and they resembled Domar so much that his brothern became alarmed for him. It seemed almost hereafield. New Burnett of Arkansas was a butcher before he began to preach, and they resembled Domar so much that his berthren became alarmed for him. It seemed almost hereafield. Yet the Burnett of Arkansas was a butcher be

Talmage Blesses the Flour.

Back of an improvised pulpit on the second

floor of the Inman line's pier were stretched, yesterday afternoon, the flags of America and Russia. Before the pulpit, in the middle of the floor, were piled about fifty sacks of flour, around which 200 men and women gathered. The flour was a sample of 2,000 sacks stored in a barge on the south side of the pier, and the people had come to help the Rev. Dr. Talmage, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, and other clergymen ask flood to bless the flour and send it safely to the starving Russian peasants. Dr. Talmage invoked the blessing of God on the cargo and the vessel, the American steamship Conemaugh. As he stretched forth his hands over the pile of sacks he said: "O, Thou who holdest the winds in Thy fist, let no hurricane when the ship that will bear this cargo across the sea."

The Conemaugh is due at this port to-day. The flour will be put aboard at Jersey City, and the Conemaugh flour and sail for Riga. Rusein. Before the pulpit, in the middle of

TAYLOR'S Catarrh Cure. Patented. Guaranteed to remove all traces of the disease and give immedi-ate relief. Is safe and pleasant to use.

A NAVAL RESERVE DRILL. Presentation of Colors, Onldons, and Badge

The shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle and the call of the bugie echoed through old Castle Garden last night. The occasion was the first review of the First Battalion of the State Naval Reserve Artillery. The Interior of the old, dismantled fort was ablaze with light. A temporary grand stand had been erected on the park side of the enclosure, and this was filled with ladies and brilliantly uniformed navy and National Guard officers. Hundreds of other onlookers were provided with standing room in a space of the improvised drill room, which had been roped off for that

Among those present were Commandant Henry Erben of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., in command of the Third Lighthouse District; Capt. Sumner, U. S. N., Lieut.-Commander Cowles of the new Bureau of the Naval Reserve in the Navy Department; Lieut.-Commander Hanford, Navy Pay Director Kenney, Assistant Naval Constructor Cappo, Junior Lieut. White, Ensigns Field and Jones, Chief Engineer Ayres, Assistant Engineers Carney, Patton, and Milton, Assistant Surgeons Blackwood and Lamotte and Second Lieut, B. S. Neumann, U. S. Marino Corps, all of the Navy Yard, and Gen. Ferdinand P. Enrie. Chief of Artillery; Gen. B. M. Whitlock, Inspector of Bifle Practice: Paymaster-General F. R. Halsey, Commissary-Gen eral of Subsistence Sanford, Col. Stoan, aide le-camp on Gov. Flower's staff: Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, retired, and Capt. Philip H. Low U. S. N., retired, and Park Commissioners Albert Gallup and Paul Dana.

After assembly the battalion was formed in a hollow square, and was presented with a stand of silk colors, the gift of a committee of ladies, and a set of silk guidons, which were given in commemoration of the killing of Bontswain's Mate Riggin of the United States ship Baltimore by a Chillan mob.

The ladies who made the formal presents tion of the colors were Mrs. J. W. Miller, wife of the commanding officer of the battalion Miss Greene, sister of Lieut. S. Dana Greene of the First Battery; Miss Scott, and Mrs. W Butler Duncan. Capt. Schley, under whom Boatswain's Mate

Capt. Schley, under whom Boatswain's Mate Riggin served, presented the guidons in a short speech, in which he spoke in complimentary terms of the naval reserve and in praise of the naval service.

"As these guidons are to mark your lines in the discipline of steadiness for service," he said in glosing, "they also seem to bear the inscriptions of your achievements in that defence to which your organization is dedicated. They are then consigned to your keeping with no uncertain assurance that you will worthily keep them and memorably guard them when the time may come."

A rest was ordered to give the organization an opportunity to give both the ladies and Capt. Schley three times three, and the battalion again came to an attention to listen to Lieut.-Commander Miller's response. He referred to the guidons as a most significant tribute to the patriotism of the nation's menor-war's men.

"The insignia on the State flag," said he, in

tribute to the patriotism of the nation's men-of-war's men.

"The insignia on the State flag," said he, in receiving the stand of colors, "suggest how closely knit together are the duties to com-monwealth and to country, while the anchors thereon give us renewed hope for our future seafaring success; a hope intensified into cer-tainty when patriotic women charge us with the duty of protecting the first flag dedicated to the naval reserve of the great State of New York.

the duty of protecting the first flag dedicated to the naval reserve of the great State of New York."

The presentation was followed by a dress parade of the Naval Brigade, which was participated in by the Navy Yard band. The ceremony was most creditably gone through with. An informal reception was followed by a review, Gen. Earle acting as reviewing officer, and being supported by the other members of Gov. Flower's staff who were present. Commandant Erben. Capt. Schley, and Lieutenant-Commander Cowles.

Commodore Erben prosented the marksmen's badges which were won at practice on the ships of the sajuadron of evolution at Fisher's Island last summer.

The badges are of oxidized silver, and consist of a plain bar dated '1802." with a pendant representing an anchor, two crossed guns, and a bight of rope. The marksmen to receive them were: W. de W. Dimack, G. B. French, E. N. Brown, J. F. Hyde, R. G. W. Weiling, G. M. Coming, G. H. Puttit, Fred Starbuck, and F. L. Sinzenger for practice at the great guns; H. H. Klamroth, S. W. Griffith, and Arthur Greaves for practice with the secondary lattery, and Charles Stranshan and C. W. Stephenson for sub-calibre practice.

This presentation was followed by another by Capt. Schloy of a trophy consisting of a pennant surmounted by a stuffed game cack, to the boat's crew of the Third Battery which was successful in the boat race last summer.

A "great gun drill" and "general quarters," by the First Buttery, closed the drill for the night.

GAMBLE WEIR WAS MURDERED.

Died from the Effects of Polson. PITTSBURGH, April 12.-Gamble Weir, the Department, died on Jan. 13. It is to-day declared that he was dollberately poisoned. The announcement of this fact has made a profound sensation in the two cities, and is every where the absorbing topic of conversation At the time of Gamble Welr's death stomach trouble, with after inflammation of the bowels.

yst said to be its cause. He possessed an iron constitution, and until short time before his unexpected and sudden death he was the picture of health. The peculiar character of his illness puzzled his physicians at the time and harassed his brother, County Commissioner James G. Weir. a growing conviction that his death was un-

naturally produced led to an investigation. Several weeks ago his body was disinterred at midnight in Greenwood Cemetery and his stomach and spleen removed and submitted to

stomach and spleen removed and submitted to Hugo Blanck an analytical chemist, for examination. The examination is not yet complete in all particulars, yet it has been shown that the stomach had been caten by a violent polson of one kind, while there are evidences of the presence of another poison. The former is said to have been corrosive sublimate and the latter arsenic.

That which may complicate matters is the fact that Gamble Weir's body was embalmed, though it is not yet given out what the components of the emonliming fluid used was. The arsenic is said to have been found in a granulated state in the stomach, which would not arise from embalming.

Mr. Weir's physicians were Drs. McDonald, Wiley, Satton, J. Guy McCandiess, and James W. Dickson. Dr. Dickson, ir. James Weir, and Harry Boll, mercantile appraiser and formerly a secretary in Gamble Weir's office, were the ones present when the body was disintered. They directed the examination.

District Attorney Burligh was asked what he was doing in the case. He replied that as yet no definite action had been taken. There is said to be a woman in the case, perhaps two. It is hinted that politics had something to do with it. Sensational arrests are looked for to-morrow.

Magle at the Eden Muser.

Frederick Eugene Powell proved by his first erformance at the Eden Musee, last evening. that he is really a magician and illusionist of marvellous skill. He did all manner of unique and seemingly impossible things. The feat which pleased the ladies was the production of hot-house flowers by the baskerful out of a paper exemueps. The congret closed his part of the entertainment with the spectacle of ourning Mile. Vera to ashes. Munezi Lajos and his Hungarian orche-tra continue to please the crowds who flock to the Musée.

Thirty-iwo Bollars for One Snowball, NEW HAVES, April 12.-Frederick W. Thomp son, the Yale student who created almost a son, the rate student who created almost a riot at Bunnell's last month by striking the leading lady of the "Fabio Romani" company with a snowball in the midst of the dramatic nerformance, was found guilty in the Court of Common Pleas to-day and theel \$2, which, with costs, brought the amount up to \$32.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Was never as pretty in design as now. MODERATE IN PRICE, UNIQUE IN DESIGN. ENDLESS IN VARIETY

Parties furnishing for the first time or replenishing their present supply will find a visit to our warerooms both a pleasant and profitable undertaking. Prices "BUY OF THE MAKEE,"

GEO ENEUPER OFO OF LINE

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUI

A STATEMENT FROM MR. H. E. MALD OF TRINITY CHURCH CHOIR

He Says That in Less Than Four Months Treatment Doctors McCoy and Wildman Restored Him to Perfect Health-He Ha Been With the Central Trust Company for

For the past sixteen years Mr. H. E. Main bassung alto in the choir of Trinity Church and for six years preceding that period be sung in old S. Johns, so that he has seen twenty-two years of consecutive service. Doctor Messiter, who has charge of the funity who has charge of the misting a recent number of the Trinity Record, wrote of Mr. Main's punctuality at all times. Nr. Main ites in a littimes. Nr. Main ites in

init a picture of him to be pub ished. Here is the state ment:

DOCTORS McCOV AND WILDMAN—GENTLEMEN Justice demands a recognition of the skilful treatment and unremitting attention bestowed upon me while your patient for Hay Fever. Lagrippe left measa legary, about two years ago, the vitest attack of Hay Fever physicians, whom I consulted, had ever seen I was experimented upon, at great expense, with douches, electrical burnings, and nostrums innumers ble, which attoried at the best but temporary relief. I confess I was discouraged, in the morning I longed for night, and in the night-watches I waited for the morning; and to these continual headsache, loss of appearing, extreme nervousness, and day on wonder that so istence was a verifable sheal? In my extremity I applied to you, and in less than four months treatment and in perfect neath, with not a vesture of my former malory. I shall feel it a dust man the reatment of all chronic diseases, inclining control of the reatment of all chronic diseases, inclining catarrh. They furnish all medicines fee, and their charges for treatment are so moderate that they are within the reach of all.

DOCTORS MCCOY AND WILDMAN, Where all curable cases are treated with success. If CONSULTATION AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL FREE. Address all mail to 5 East 42d street. Office hours—1011 A. M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.

People of taste are no longer content to live in brown-stone barracks, even on Murray Hill. The King Model Houses, built of buff brick, are far more attractive.

Call and inspect the Houses any day from 8:30 to 0, E. W. Scott, Jr., Supt., office, 213 W. 138th street.

MINISTERS ON GAMBLING.

Morally the Act of the Gambler to as Bad ne That of the Thiel." The New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches held its spring meeting yesterday in Plymouth Church, the Bay. Howard M. Illiss, the Moderator, presiding. For some time efforts have been in progress to effect a union between this association and the Manhattan Association, which is com-posed largely of the churches which have been opposed to the attitude of Plymouth Church during the great scandal. Conference committees with that object in view have been appointed by each association, but yesterday. when the matter came up, the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Chairman of the New York and Brooklyn asso-

chairman of the New York and Brooklyn asso-ciation, merely reported progress. A meeting, he said, had been held with the Manhattan committee, but nothing had resulted from it, and he asked that his committee he continued. The Rev. William Lioyd of the Central Church in this city objected to this proposition. In what rosition," he said, "will the asso-ciation be placed if this course is adopted? It is rather abound to have a committee ap-pointed and reappointed without accomplish-ing anything."

After some further discussion the committee

is rather absurd to have a committee appointed and reappointed without accomplishing anything."

After some further discussion the committee was continued.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Whiton, the Rev. Albert F. Newton, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke on the "Ethics of Gambling." Dr. Whiton said that the harm of gambling was in the deed, and that it was an unjust transfer of property because it was not a mutually beneficial one.

"Morally," said Dr. Whiton, "the act of the gambler is as had as that of the thief. The gambler says that the loser receives an equivalent for the money taken from him in the excitement of the game. Is the brief expectation of winning a dollar equal to the permanent loss of it? Gambling is not theft, it is often declared, because there is mutual consont. The same might be said of duelling, which is a mutual attempt at murder."

Holding lotteries at church tairs, he said, was gambling in form, but not in nature. The influence, he admitted, was not good, but almost all of those who bought chances dia so more for a benevolent purpose than anything else.

"There is a form of gambling that calls for denunciation." Went on Dr. Whiton. "It is carried or in the betting mills called exchanges, where money is put on stock as on the turn of a card. Of course we cannot say that all the business of the Stock and Produce Exchanges is gambling. Many persons connected with them carry on a legitimate business. Is it not a question whether Christian churches can include in their membership gamblers of this new kind?"

Mr. Newton declared that the deaths of the majority of the 180,000 persons who committed suicide every year in the whole world were due to gambling. No form of crime arouses so much passion as gambling. The mitted with them carry on a legitimate business. Is it not a question whether Christian churches can include in their membership gamblers of this new kind?"

Mr. Newton declared that the deaths of the majority of the panduated to the panding. The streets will be the toughs of the gambling

A Souvenir of "The English Rose." "The English Rose" had its fiftieth perform-

ince at Proctor's Theatre last night, and the occasion was made especially interesting to the ladies in the audience by the gift of a souvenir card case of chased silver that was

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABLE AND STRICTLY RE-LIABLE.

They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation. Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGE-TABLE LIVER PILL SOLD; They are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; They are PURKLY VEGETABLE; TRY THEM.

---- MENTER'S Hook on A'a-